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CHINA LIKELY TO BE BRANDED Rush Of Support By "Waverers" Despite India's Foreboding

COMMENT

Whatever may have been the real motives of the Chinese Reds in creating a 'phoney' war in Korea, there will be no challenge of the Eighth Army's adoption of the offensive and the exertion of heavy pressure on the forces opposing the United Nations.

When the U.N. forces took their setback in North Korea and the possibility was envisaged of another Dunkirk, cease-fire approaches gave the appearance of being ill-timed, the impression of losing face.

It was argued that if we could not bring the conflict to a close by ousting the aggressors from the country, we had to think carefully before extending our liabilities.

With the object of keeping Allied forces available for more important areas much might have been said in favour of evacuating Korea altogether. The argument against was, of course, the enormous prestige which such a decision would confer upon Communism in China and upon China in South-East Asia.

The maintenance of the "beachhead" in Korea was virtually compulsory and the new confidence gained by the U.N. commanders as the result of developments over the past week provides a valuable check not only on Chinese expansionist visions and also, presumably, Chinese bravado in peace negotiations, if and when they are commenced. In that direction, nothing has yet transpired in the Political Committee of the United Nations to reveal the likely course, except the indications of a growing tendency to follow the American lead and, despite Mr. Nehru's forebodings, brand China as an aggressor. That is not surprising.

If democracy is to be saved in the world, it remains essential that the United States, Great Britain and the Commonwealth should keep in step. That does not mean that the United States should march ahead and the rest follow blindly; nor that the Commonwealth should affect to dictate policy. Tact and mutual consideration must be shown on all sides, with fuller consultation than there has always been hitherto.

Sir Benegal Rau Repeats Warning In Committee

Lake Success, Jan. 29.

A last-minute rush of support from wavering nations appeared today to have assured comfortable passage in the United Nations for the United States resolution labelling Communist China as an aggressor.

Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, France and Nationalist China—all hitherto considered "doubtful"—announced they would vote for the American resolution.

SULTAN ORDERED BY JUIN TO ABDICATE

Casablanca, Jan. 29.

Moroccan censorship today allowed Casablanca newspapers to reproduce a French press report that General Alphonse Juin, the French Resident General in Morocco, had demanded the abdication of the Sultan of Morocco.

The French report said that General Juin had told the Sultan: "If you do not abdicate immediately I will have you deposed on my return from my visit to Washington."

The report claimed that the General made this statement in a three-hour interview with the Sultan last Friday, before leaving for Paris to accompany the French Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, to Washington.

The report said that the move was a "real separatist plot by high colonial quarters intended to confront the Paris Government with an accomplished fact."

Official sources declined to comment on the report. It was neither confirmed nor denied in authoritative circles.

Two weeks ago Paris press report that the Sultan was considering abdication was officially denied by the Palace. —Reuter.

Bid To Seat Peking

Lake Success, Jan. 29.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council convened today here for its regular session and the Soviet Union is expected to make a bid for the seating of Communist China. The Council, which is expected to stay in session for about six weeks, will consider petitions from all territories under its jurisdiction and a United States report on Western Samoa and the Pacific Islands under its administration. The Council will also study sending a visiting mission to East Africa. —United Press.

Conservative estimates of the vote gave the United States a minimum of 43 votes, with less than 20 countries supporting the rival Arab-Asian resolution calling for a seven-power Far Eastern conference with Peking participating.

Still more pledges of support were expected before the general debate ends.

A Norwegian delegation source said instructions just received from Oslo called for a Norwegian vote in favour of the United States resolution and for abstention on the 12-power document. Sweden was expected to take a stand similar to Norway's.

The Arab-Asian bloc presented a set of amendments to its previous proposals in an effort to make them more acceptable to all parties.

The Arab-Asian concession to Western demands for a cease-fire in Korea before any negotiations on other Far Eastern problems was phrased in these words:

"As the first step towards this, the representatives will, at their first meeting, agree upon an appropriate cease-fire arrangement in Korea, and after it has been put into effect they will proceed with their further deliberations."

The term "appropriate cease-fire arrangement" was a nod to the Peking counterproposals sent through India earlier this month expressing willingness to agree to a cease-fire for "a limited time period" while negotiations began. The United States has insisted on cessation of hostilities with no strings attached.

PEKING ATTITUDE

Information has reached the Indian delegation to the United Nations that passage of the American resolution to brand Communist China as an aggressor would be regarded by Peking as closing the door completely on a peaceful settlement of the Korean war, a usually reliable source said here today.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, chief Indian delegate, was expected to intervene in the resumed debate.

It was believed that he might make a further appeal to the United Nations to keep the door open for negotiations, and not to brand Peking as an aggressor until talks had been held in the light of the Asian-Arab resolution.

Meantime, the Lebanon today gave notice of two amendments to the United States resolution.

The first would change the phrase that the Chinese People's Republic "has rejected all" United Nations proposals for a cease-fire.

The Lebanon suggested that this should read, instead, that the Peking Government "has

not accepted" United Nations proposals for a cease-fire.

The second amendment was to delay a report on possible sanctions to be taken against Communist China after she had been branded an aggressor.

The American resolution proposed that a Collective Measures Committee consider "additional measures" to be employed to meet China's "aggression" and report back to the General Assembly.

The Lebanon proposed an addition that this Committee would be authorised to defer its report if a proposed good offices committee of three, also to be established, reported satisfactory progress in its efforts. —Reuter and United Press.

"LAST STAND"

Making a "last stand" plea for the moderate 12-nation Arab-Asian resolution aimed at negotiation of Far Eastern problems, Sir Benegal told the Committee: "Several delegates have spoken as if the door to negotiations would still be open after the United States resolution has been adopted. I feel bound to mention, and hope I will not be misunderstood, that my government has been informed on the highest authority that once there is a condemnation resolution there will be no hope of peaceful settlement."

Although Sir Benegal did not mention the specific source of his warning, it reportedly came to the New Delhi government directly from Mao Tse-tung.

"To start with condemnation and then propose negotiations is to show that we are serious neither about condemnation nor negotiations," said Sir Benegal. "In the view of my government which is based on the best and most recent information at our disposal, it will finally extinguish all hopes of peaceful settlement."

DENIES APPEASEMENT

Sir Benegal took exception to criticism that the resolution was aimed at appeasement or was humiliating.

"My delegation fails to understand why it is considered humiliating... to consult with a government to remove misunderstandings and reach a peaceful settlement without prejudicing the issue of aggression."

Sir Benegal also announced the Arab-Asian group's rejection of two Soviet amendments. (Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

Schumacher Rejects Plan

Bonn, Jan. 29.

Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the leader of the West German Social Democrat Party, announced today that his party rejected the Pleven plan for a European Army as a basis for discussion.

Under it Germany would be treated as a first-class power "only when it came to shedding her blood," he declared. —Reuter.

Huge Wool Fire Near Melbourne

Melbourne, Jan. 29.

Thousands of pounds worth of valuable Australian wool were believed to have been destroyed tonight in a fire which gutted the main goods sheds along several hundred feet of railway line at Geelong, Victoria.

Geelong, 45 miles from Melbourne, is the market city where a few days ago world record wool prices were realised.

When the blaze broke out the goods sheds were believed to have been filled with bales of the finest Australian wool. Poor water pressure hindered desperate attempts to get the outbreak under control.

Though all available fire-fighting equipment was rushed to the scene from miles around the main sheds collapsed before the flames could be checked. —Reuter.

Mystery Distress Signal

New York, Jan. 29.

An American freighter searched for a "ship in distress" in fog off Western Ireland for several hours today and then resumed its voyage to New York, puzzled by the distress signal it received this morning.

The United States Lines reported that its freighter, American Packer, had received no further call from the ship, which identified itself as "Royal Prince."

The Ship Registry at first showed it to be a Canadian freighter, but further inquiry showed the ship had been sold and its name had been changed. The new owners reported it was now in the Pacific trade. Lloyd's Register listed no other ship of the name. —United Press.

Tram Smash

Stuttgart, Jan. 29.

Three people were killed and about 30 were injured here today when a tram jumped the rails, hit a telegraph pole and turned over, according to first reports. —Reuter.

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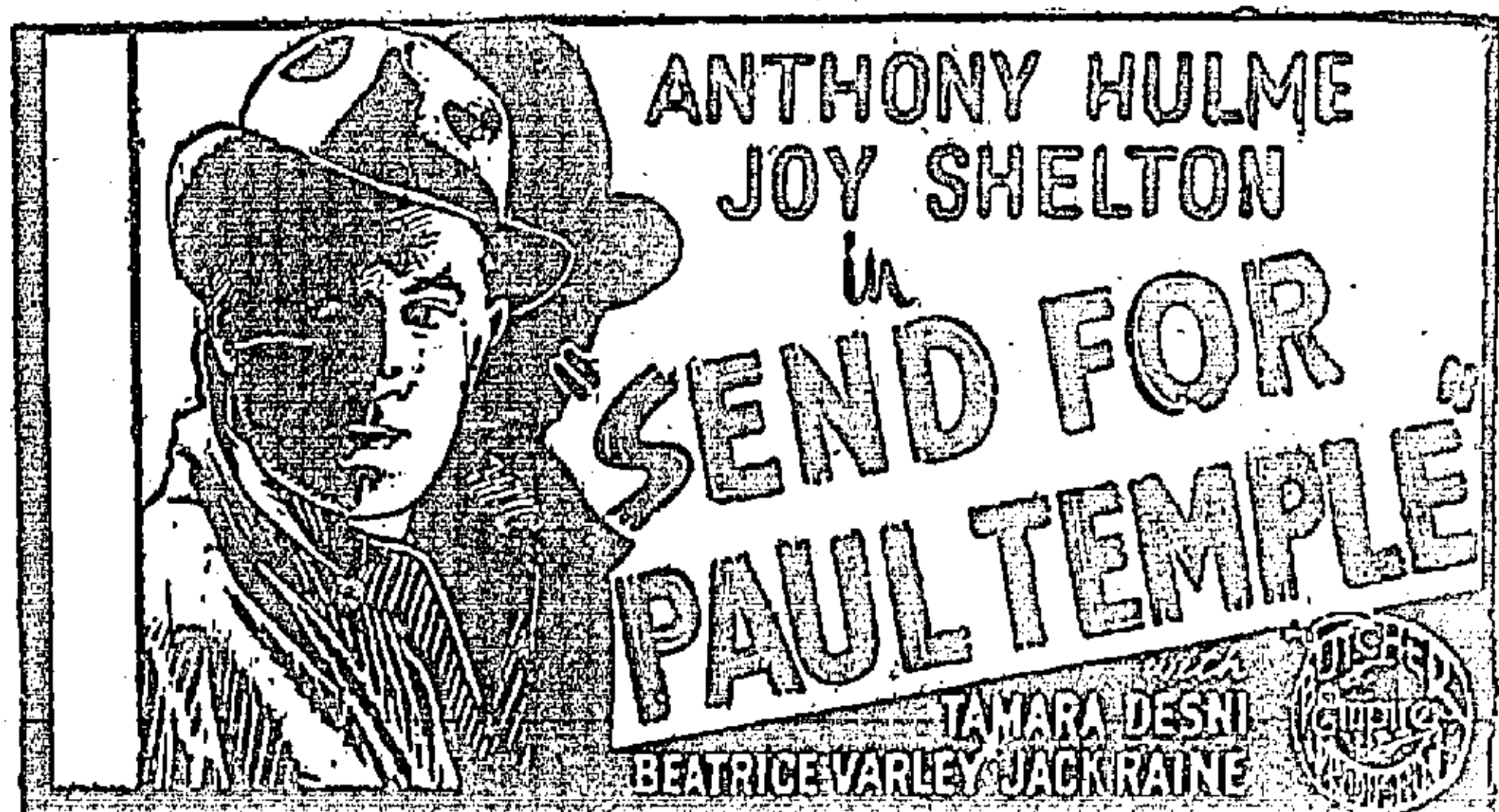
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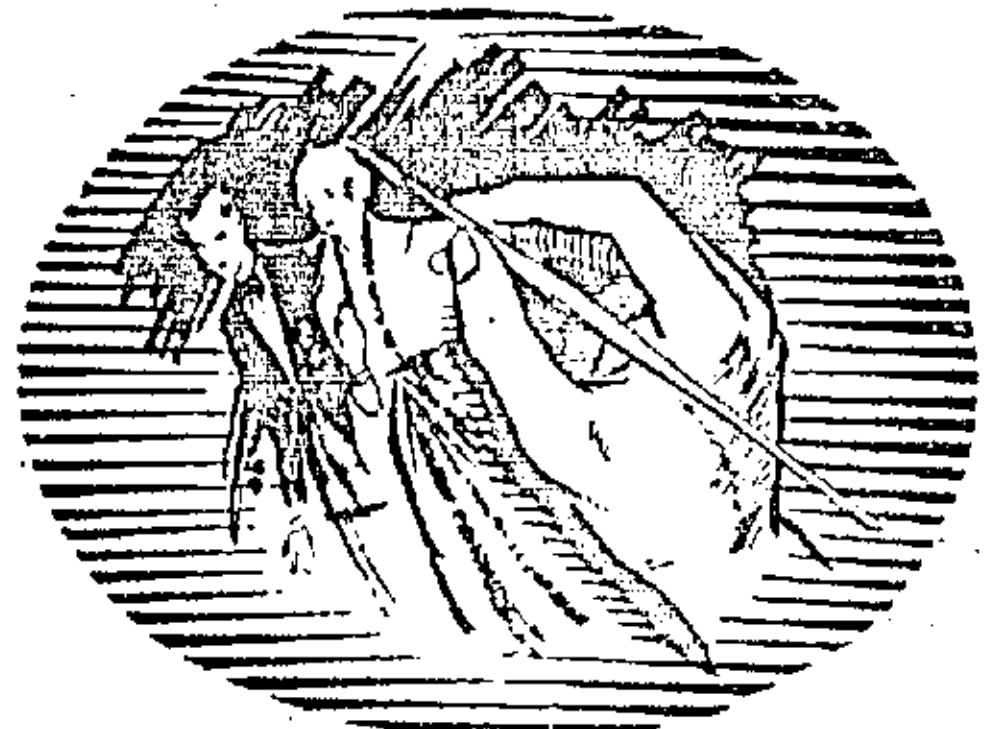
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"Warning. Disperse or we fire," runs the inscription on the board carried by this police riot squad. But it was not intended for the protection of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor L. T. Ride's residence, which can be seen in the background, and was only part of the defence exercises carried out on the Island.

**WORST COLD WAVE IN
YEARS BREAKS OVER
NORTHERN UNITED STATES**

Chicago, Jan. 29.

The worst cold wave in years broke records with temperatures of more than 50 degrees below zero on Monday and laid a sheet of ice from Indiana eastward to New England that caused scores of deaths and hundreds of injuries.

The cold had caused 85 deaths since it swept out of the Arctic, a United Press count showed—54 persons died on slippery highways, 18 in fires, eight in plane crashes, two from freezing or exposure, and three from miscellaneous causes attributed to the weather.

The cold air spread as far south as Texas, where Amarillo reported a low of one degree below zero.

Throughout the northern plains and the Mid-West, thermometers registered extreme lows.

As it moved eastward, the frigid blast touched off a storm of freezing rain of sleet and snow that made highways dangerous over a wide area.

Hundreds of fires were reported as residents tried to stave off the cold.

The Weather Bureau said "no real relief is in sight," and warned that many areas were due to have still colder weather during the night. Most of the nation's northern States had colder weather than some parts of Alaska.

Six persons died in Boston when a car bearing a bridal party skidded through a railing on an ice-covered bridge and plunged into the water. An ice storm in the East caused hundreds of thousands of dollars in damage in addition to claiming many lives.—United Press.

FORTY BELOW

New York, Jan. 26.

Seventy-two degrees of frost were registered in the American West and Middle West today. Temperatures of 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit were recorded in Wyoming.

In North and South Dakota the thermometer dropped to 30 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Hail and snow fell over wide areas and icy roads made travel dangerous in many States. Travel by air was also curtailed.—Reuter.

**Death Sentence
Commuted**

Berlin, Jan. 29.

After a wave of arrests in West Germany, an East German Appeal Court today commuted the death sentence passed on an 18-year-old student, Hermann Flade, for "anti-State propaganda" to 15 years' hard labour.—Reuter.

Secrets**From Behind
Iron Curtain**

Paris, Jan. 29.

American diplomats from behind the Iron Curtain gathered here tonight for a three-day exchange of information on whether a general conflict between the Soviet bloc and the West appears imminent or inevitable.

The diplomats, including the Ambassador to Moscow, Admiral Alan Kirk, will begin talks at the United States Embassy tomorrow with the Assistant Secretary of State for Europe, Mr. George Perkins, presiding.

A secretive atmosphere surrounded the conference, which is one of a series of periodic regional exchanges held by American diplomats. However, it was obvious the Iron Curtain diplomats would pool all information available at their posts on these questions:

1. Are the Soviet Union and her partners ready to risk general war this year or in the near future before the West has time to re-arm?

2. Where will the Soviet bloc strike next—Yugoslavia, Iran, Indo-China or Germany?

3. What diplomatic and propaganda means can the West use to hit back behind the Iron Curtain and to support resistance to the Soviet Union, particularly through underground opposition in the satellite states?

No public answers are expected and the conclusions of the conference probably will never be made public, but they certainly would make an important contribution to the West's cold war strategy planning.—United Press.

**Could Not Take
It Any Longer**

Berlin, Jan. 29.

Dr Walter Melkers, President of the East German Railway Administration at Halle, Saxony, has fled to West Germany, the anti-Communist Information Bureau reported here today.

He had been criticised by the East German Socialist Unity Party of which he was a member, the Bureau said.—Reuter.

FRENCH-U.S. IDENTITY OF VIEWS

Pleven And Truman Agree On Indo-China And Korea Conference To Turn To European Questions



Max Intraor, described by the prosecuting counsel as the head of an international gang of currency smugglers, pictured in court in Paris when he faced charges of gold smuggling and currency frauds. His name became well-known in England in 1947 when it was mentioned in several Court cases in which Britons were charged with illegally buying francs in France.—Central Press.

Ottawa Socialists Oppose Branding Of Peking

Ottawa, Jan. 29.

The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation today urged Canada to oppose the United States resolution before the United Nations that would brand Communist China as an aggressor.

The minority Socialist Party's national executive committee met here during the week-end to plan its programme for the coming session of Parliament.

A statement issued today called for "every effort to prevent a general war" and urged Canada to send wheat to famine-threatened India.

The statement said: "The C.C.F. is opposed to any step in the United Nations or elsewhere which will place further obstacles in the way of a negotiated settlement in Korea and Asia generally. For this reason it urges the Canadian Government to oppose the United States resolution now before the United Nations which would brand 'the Chinese People's Government as an aggressor.' 'The C.C.F. does not doubt that the invasion of Korea by Chinese armies was unjustifiable and contrary to United Nations policy. But at this moment every effort must be made to prevent a general war.'"

The proposal to send wheat to India was taken in the capital as a reproach to United States diplomacy. Indian requests for famine aid from the United States reportedly received a cold reception since India assumed leadership in the Asian-Arab bloc at the United Nations opposing the United States resolution for branding Peking as an aggressor.

The statement said: "As a further indication of Canada's

good will toward the people of Asia, the C.C.F. proposes that the Canadian Government make a gift to India of as substantial a quantity of wheat to aid in the alleviation of her grievous famine as transportation facilities will allow."—United Press.

Tito Minister In London

London, Jan. 29.

M. Milovan Djilas, Yugoslav Minister without Portfolio, who is in charge of propaganda and a member of the Yugoslav Politburo, was guest of honour at a reception given by the British Government tonight.

Mr Ernest Davies, the Foreign Under-Secretary, members of the Diplomatic Corps and leading Foreign Office officials were among the guests.—Reuter.

Grotewohl To Speak

Berlin, Jan. 29.

The East German Parliament will hold a special meeting tomorrow to hear a Government statement by the East German Premier, Dr Grotewohl, on the proposals for the formation of an all-German Constitutional Council.—Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 29. President Truman and M. Rene Pleven, the French Prime Minister, began their three-day talks with informal discussions at lunch at the President's temporary residence, Blair House.

They were holding a first conference in the Cabinet Room at the White House tonight. The main objective of M. Pleven's visit was expected to be American arms for his troops in Indo-China.

Mr Truman in return would probably ask for unequivocal French support for the implementation of the United States provisions at Lake Success against Chinese Communist intervention in Korea.

Indo-China was the first item on the agenda for tonight's talks, officials said. President Truman conferred with the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, Mr David Bruce, the United States Ambassador to France, and Mr Donald Heath, the United States Minister to Indo-China, before the lunch.

M. Pleven, the first French Prime Minister to visit the American capital for 20 years, arrived here from New York in the President's official railway coach early today.

He had flown in from Paris last night. Despite the early hour and bad weather all members of the Cabinet in Washington accompanied Mr Truman to the railway station.

FRIENDS OF FRANCE

The two leaders shook hands warmly. M. Pleven said: "I shall always remember what the United States did for France during the last war. I also remember that during the last two centuries our countries have always been friends and I am sure always will be."

Mr Truman in reply declared: "We are all friends of France here in the United States. We hope to impress upon you during your stay here that we are the real friends of France."

French officials said that M. Pleven would also discuss with Mr Truman the desirability of a conference between the Western Foreign Ministers and the desire to discuss the present causes of the world tension.—Reuter.

ANTI-RED STRATEGY

The two chief executives, meeting in exhaustive conferences on today and Tuesday, will map the strategy for the struggle to which both their nations are committed against Communist aggression in the Far East and Europe.

M. Pleven already has assured the United States that France will keep up its four-year fight against the Communists in Indo-China and will play its full role in building up the defences of western Europe. He will ask all possible help in the delivery of American weapons to the French forces already in battle in Indo-China and for those being raised for General Dwight Eisenhower's Atlantic pact army in Europe.

While Premier Pleven and President Truman confer on political and military affairs, American and French experts will separately discuss financial and economic matters, including the allocation of critical and strategic raw materials.

FIRST COMMUNIQUE

M. Pleven held his first talk with the President in the afternoon and the White House announced afterwards that the two leaders had discussed Far Eastern problems and discovered "fundamental identity" of policy on Korea and Indo-China.

French and American military officials tomorrow will discuss higher priority for shipments of planes and heavier arms.

Mr Truman reaffirmed the American policy to remain in Korea and fight the Communists in order to make aggression as

costly as possible. The two leaders agreed that continuing the war was vital to uphold the free world's determination to resist aggression by collective means.

Authoritative sources said the two leaders did not discuss what moves the United States might make if the Chinese stepped in in Indo-China.

The White House statement said: "The President and the Prime Minister had a complete exchange of views on the situation in the Far East with further reference to problems in Korea and Indo-China. This review revealed fundamental identity of policy between the governments of France and the United States. The President and the Prime Minister will turn to European problems tomorrow."

M. Pleven said the 90-minute conference was "very satisfactory" but declined further comment.—United Press.

Minister Is Annoyed

Colombo, Jan. 29.

Mr A. E. Goonesinha, Minister of State, declaring yesterday that the Indian Press had branded him as "Public Enemy No. 1," asserted that he would not be "blackmailed by vitriolic abuse showered on him either by the Indian Press or by their local satellites, the Communists and Samasamajists (Trotskyites)."

Mr Goonesinha, who was addressing a public meeting in Panadura, 17 miles from here organised by the "Volunteer Corps of Sinhalese Patriots," whose object is "the earliest repatriation of all Indians in Ceylon," alleged that section of "disgruntled Europeans" were carrying on a whispering campaign behind his back, and said that as Minister in charge of Ceylonisation he would see to it that the Ceylon Citizenship Act was put into effect in toto, thus providing "Lebensraum" for Ceylonese nationals.—Reuter.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN NOT GALLOPING

London, Jan. 30.

All apparently is not going well with Russia's five-year plan for "rehabilitation and development of the economy of the USSR."

Official Moscow accounts on the achievements of the plan which expired early this month contain not only overwhelming successes but failings and shortcomings as well.

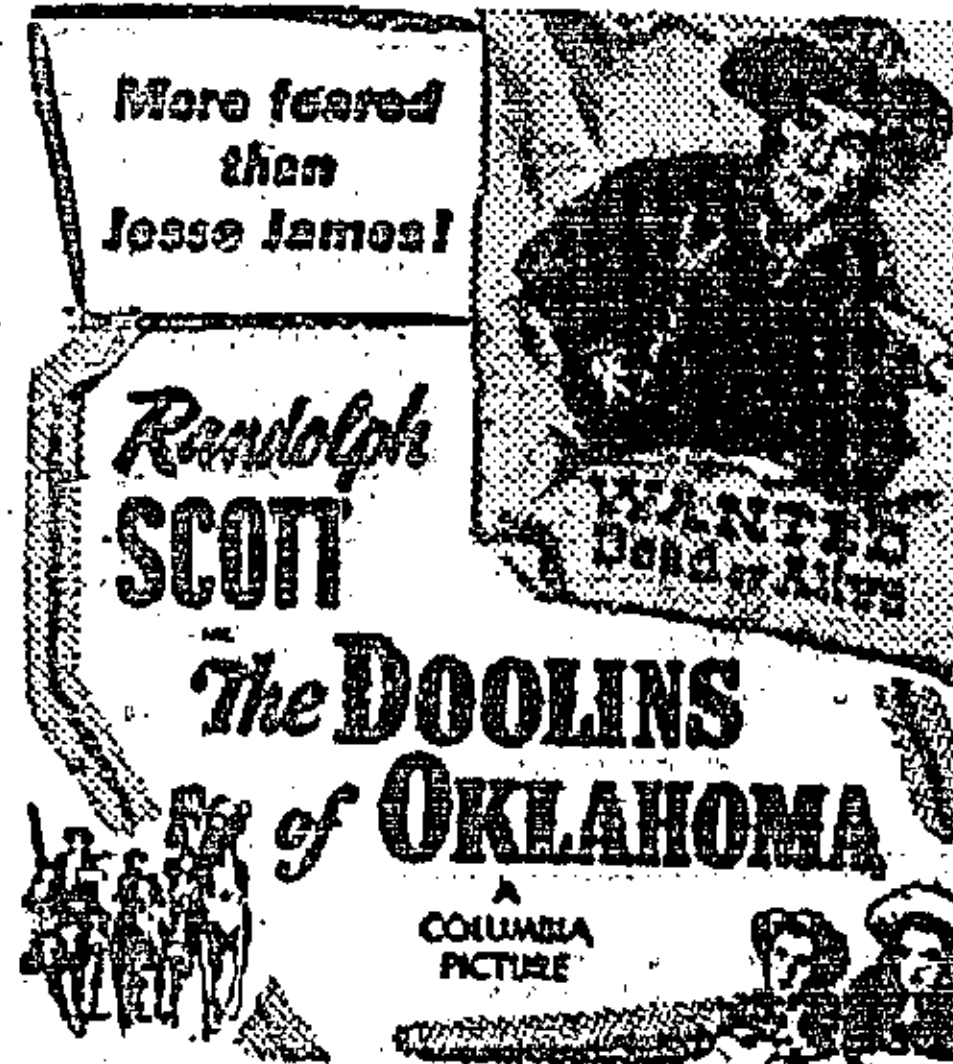
Official Soviet broadcasts during the past few days and Soviet Embassy publications here reflect growing anxiety over the quality of Soviet goods, lack of technical progress and slowness in mechanisation. They were silent on the overall achievements of the five-year plan, being restricted only to results achieved in 1950.

Earlier Soviet propaganda had claimed that the plan would be fulfilled in four years which is 12 months ahead of schedule. There has been no mention so far of a new plan which is to regulate Russia's economic planning and life during the next five years. Some of the reported failings have been worrying Soviet leaders for some time; appeals last year to those responsible appear to have had little successes.

Claims of successes achieved in last year of the five-year plan still run high, but more moderate than on previous occasions. Official accounts said a number of leading industries had "fulfilled" their targets while others had "over-fulfilled" them.—United Press.

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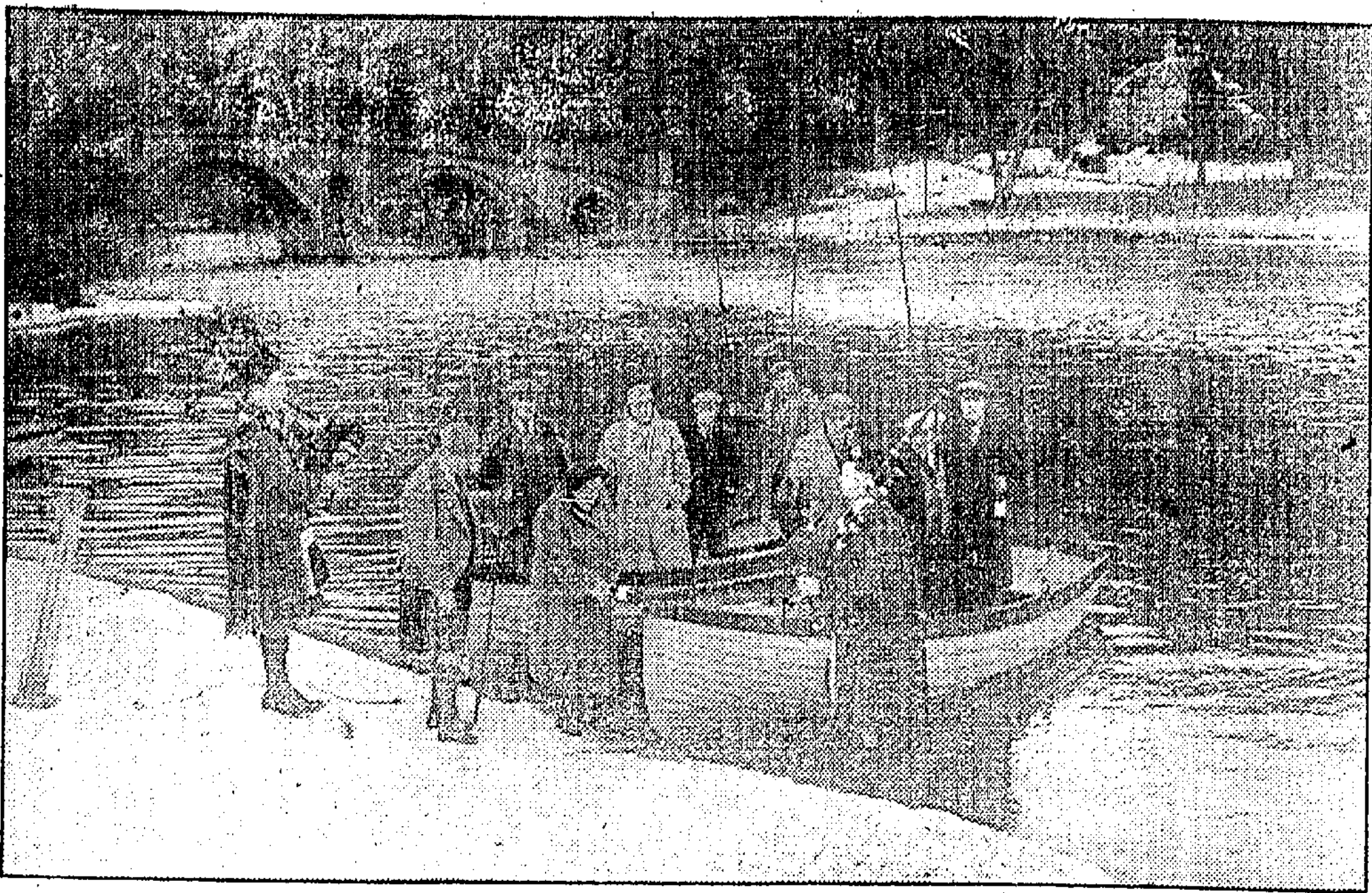
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In traditional style the Tay salmon rod fishing season was opened on Loch Tay, at Kenmore, Perthshire, with the breaking of a bottle of whisky over the bow of the first of the boats. This picture shows Miss M. A. Rae, manageress of the Breadalbane Hotel, Kenmore, breaking the bottle of whisky in traditional manner to the accompaniment of the pipes. — Central Press.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Plea For U.S. Aid In Feeding India

New York, Jan. 29.

Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt urged in her United Features Syndicate column today that the United States should comply with India's request for 2,000,000 bushels of wheat.

She said, "There is a natural feeling of resentment because India has been holding back in the United Nations in her support of the United States. It would be easy for the Congress, instead of responding generously to this appeal to aid people who are in distress, to say, 'You have shown no signs of going along with us—why should we go along with you?'"

"I think this would be very shortsighted politics. The people of India if large numbers starve to death, will know that the United States did not come to their aid, whereas the people of India probably know little or nothing about the reason for politics taken by their Government in the United Nations."

On the subject of India's reluctance to support the United States, Mrs Roosevelt said that to economically unstable countries such as India, war would probably mean complete extinction and therefore it was not strange that such people search the highways and byways for some peaceful ways to settle the present difficulties in their area of the world."

She said, "Communist China is an aggressor and must be called an aggressor. But we must remember that other nations have a greater stake in Asiatic affairs than we have, and we must move with calm moderation and speak softly even as we build our strength at home and abroad."

Meanwhile, in letters to the New York Times, two writers presented opposing views on the attitude of India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

POWERFUL FORCE

Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declared, "If the Western democracies lose Nehru as a collaborator and interpreter of the eastern mind they will be left without the most powerful force for peace and democracy today."

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Peace Rests With Big Four Powers

Prestatyn, Wales, Jan. 29.

Speaking at a reception here to commemorate the first anniversary of the declaration of the Republic of India, Mr V. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, said that the immediate responsibility for the establishment of peace in the world rested broadly on the shoulders of Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

He also said that "the time is past when you can treat the Asian people as a lot of black, dark or yellow people. You have to treat them with dignity, as human beings. That is the trouble in China, or at least part of it. China is a great nation, and will not become one by being admitted to the United Nations. When China is admitted, it will be because she is already a great nation, and not because an honour is being conferred on her."

Speaking of the problems of India, the High Commissioner said that one of the chief difficulties was the provision of food for the population.

"We are not, however, going to barter our political liberty for food. We want to feed our people, and we have tried hard to do this in the last two or three years and we must keep it up."

The birth of the Indian Republic, Mr Menon declared, was a chapter not only in the history of Britain and India but one in human history, as time would show.—Reuter.

Bradley Verdict On Korea War

Washington, Jan. 29.

General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, gave Democratic congressional leaders a "favourable" report on the Korean war today at their weekly White House conference.

Senate leader Ernest McFarlane said on leaving the White House, "I was very pleased with the report." He said General Bradley's briefing was "progressively favourable." —United Press.

ed by a Middle East pact for defensive purposes, similar to the North Atlantic Pact, should be pushed by Great Britain and this country," he said.

Dr Abraham Onanott, of Jerusalem, the head of the World Organisation of the Jewish National Fund, discussed a five-year blueprint for the Negev, the southern part of Israel.

He said that the plan called for bringing 200,000 Jews a year into Palestine for the next three years.—Reuter.

BRITAIN STILL COOL TOWARDS FRANCO REGIME

London, Jan. 29.

Britain has not changed her view that a closer association with Spain would not strengthen the collaboration of the Atlantic Pact countries in the defence of Western Europe, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ernest Davies, told Parliament today.

Mr Peter Smithers, Conservative, had asked whether in view of the need for active defence measures it was the Foreign Secretary's policy to work for the incorporation of Spain in the system of Western European defence or to arrive at an agreement with the Spanish Government aimed at securing the strategic interests of the Western Powers?

Similar questions were put by other Conservatives.

After Mr Davies had answered, Mr Smithers asked whether the reply meant that "no diplomatic preparations have been made for joint defence with Spain in the case of an outbreak of war?"

If so, was the Government not leaving these arrangements rather late in view of the vital British interests involved?

Mr Davies said he was unaware of any such arrangements being made. The argument that on practical grounds Spain would be useful at the present time was open to question, he added, as it would be foolish to provide arms for Spain before the Western Powers themselves were fully equipped.

Another Member asked Mr Davies how he could justify this policy since Ministers were trying to get together with Yugoslavia.

Mr Davies replied that Yugoslavia was not a member of the North Atlantic Pact Organisation and for Spain to be anti-Communist was not a sufficient qualification for close association with the North Atlantic powers.

PLANNING WITH PORTUGAL

Mr Smithers then asked what treaties or other arrangements existed to enable joint planning of defence between the British and Portuguese Governments.

Mr Davies replied: "Portugal is a signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty and fully shares in the joint planning for defence undertaken by the Treaty Organisation."

Mr Davies said that Spain's best recommendation for membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation would be a democratic regime.

The Foreign Under-Secretary made no reply when a Labour Member, Mr Emrys Hughes, asked that, in view of the fact that the Government was equally emphatic about the rearmament of Germany, would the Minister give an assurance that he would not agree to any policy of rearming Spain—even if asked by General Dwight Eisenhower?

Mr Smithers served notice that he would raise the matter again.—Reuter.

Unions Discuss Schuman Plan

Brussels, Jan. 26.

The newly-created European Council of the "Free Trade Unions" Confederation is discussing union participation in the Schuman Plan at its first meeting here today.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which claim 53 million members throughout the world, broke away from the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions about a year ago, and decided to set up a European Council last November.—Reuter.

JAPANESE VIEWS ON TREATY

Tokyo, Jan. 29.

Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Party today called for a return of the Bonin, Ryukyu and Kurile islands, but reliable American sources indicated that the peace treaty will restrict Japan to her four main home islands.

Other Japanese political parties have drawn up similar "views" to present to the United States State Department adviser, Mr John Foster Dulles, who is here conferring with General MacArthur and Japanese on the peace treaty question. M. Yoshida's Liberal Party has a vast majority in the House of Representatives.

Premier Yoshida was believed to be telling Mr Dulles that Japan will pledge her willingness to co-operate with the United States and Western European democratic nations.

Other Japanese points are reported to include: 1. An expression of desire to conclude the treaty with as many countries as possible and as soon as possible. 2. Japan hopes that the United Nations will station troops in Japan to guarantee her. 3. Japan does not seek rearmament at this time.—United Press.

Memorial Service For Gen. Walker

Pusan, Jan. 29.

Members of the South Korean Cabinet today attended a memorial service at the Protestant Chapel here in memory of the late General Walton H. Walker, the Eighth Army Commander killed in a jeep accident north of Seoul two days before Christmas.

Hundreds of Koreans packed the chapel to pay their last respects to the American who led the United Nations forces in their drive to the Manchurian border last autumn.

The South Korean Public Information Director, Mr Clarence Lee, today denied American newspaper reports that Kyong Lai, the driver of the Korean Army truck which collided with the General's jeep near Uijongbu, 11 miles north of Seoul, had been executed as a result of the accident.

Mr Lee said that Lai had been tried and found guilty of negligence and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Three other Korean soldiers who were riding in the truck had been released after a full inquiry into the accident.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEFENCE PROGRAMME

Output Of Tanks And Aircraft To Be Quadrupled By 1953

Training For Reservists: Extra Time For Regulars

London, Jan. 29.

Britain is to call up 235,000 reservists for 15 days' training with the forces this summer, the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, announced today. He was giving long-awaited details of the nation's new defence programme to a crowded House of Commons.

LONDON GOLD CASE SENTENCES

London, Jan. 29.

Vithal Sitram Banarse, an Indian, and his wife, Shanti, were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment here today for trying to take nine gold bars out of Britain illegally.

Sixteen-year-old Sulochana Sitram Chaudhari, their niece, was also found guilty and conditionally discharged.

The three were charged with an attempt to take gold worth £2,000 to India. Mr Banarse and Miss Chaudhari were both detained at London Airport as they were about to board a plane for Colombo, Ceylon. She was searched, and under her sari was found a man's waistcoat which had secret pockets hiding the gold bars.

Mrs Banarse had told the Court that she melted down some of her gold ornaments on the coke kitchen furnace. Mr Banarse said that he did not know that gold was on Miss Chaudhari while the girl said she did not know where the gold came from or that there was anything wrong in taking the gold to India.

The girl's mother, Mrs Chaudhari, had also been charged in the case but the Judge directed a not guilty verdict on her last week. He said all the evidence against her had been eliminated because she did not make a direct statement to the police.—Reuter.

WOT! NO FIREWORKS

San Francisco, Jan. 29.

San Francisco's Chinatown will have to celebrate the Chinese New Year without firecrackers if the neighbouring districts have their say.

Police Lieutenant Harold Anderson of the Chinatown squad said his Department had received complaints in the past that firecrackers were exploded at all hours during the week-long celebration which begins on February 6.

Fireworks are forbidden in San Francisco but a special permit, limiting their use to between 9 and 10 a.m. and 4 and 5 p.m. has been issued to the Chinese in past years.—United Press.

Mr Attlee also disclosed that Britain would have quadrupled her output of tanks and aircraft by 1953/54. The total strength of the armed forces by April 1 next would reach 800,000 men instead of the previously estimated figure of 682,000.

The total Defence Budget for the next three years—covering all preparations except stockpiling—might be as much as £4,700 million, Mr Attlee announced.

This year expenditure over the whole field of military and civil defence preparations—again excluding the stockpiling programme—would be about £1,300 million.

The Prime Minister's announcement about the 15 days' mobilisation of reservists came as a relief to Britain's four million "B-class" men—service-men of the last war—who had feared that they were about to be uprooted from their civilian lives for a longer period.

A total of 80,000 of the 235,000 will do their training in Territorial Army units (a combination of sparetime volunteers and young conscripts) and formations with which they would actually serve if war broke out.

The call-up of sailors would mean more ships could be put into full commission, Mr Attlee said. About 2,300 officers and men of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (sparetime volunteers) would be called up for three months' continuous training, he added.

About 1,000 air crew reserves would also be needed for three months' refresher training.

QUADRUPLED

Regular servicemen would continue to be retained after the normal expiry of their service periods, but the extra time they would be called on to serve would not exceed 18 months in the Navy, 12 to 18 months in the Army, and 12 months in the Air Force.

Mr Attlee said that no reservists would be recalled who would be needed for industry in the event of a general mobilisation.

The nation's increased production effort would be concentrated mainly on increasing the fighting strength of the forces which, as regards equipment, had for the last five years lived largely on their stocks.

"If our plan is fully achieved, production for the services in 1951/52 will be more than double that for the current year, and by 1953/54 more than four times as great," he said.

The production of the Canberra twin-engined bomber will be increased, Mr Attlee said. He revealed that the first orders were being placed for a four-engined jet bomber.

The programme for building and completing ships to deal with submarines and mines would be greatly accelerated.

The Prime Minister said that the Government wanted to speed up as far as possible the measures for accumulating stocks of food and raw materials.

The limiting factor in the production programme was not money but the availability of supplies, particularly raw materials.

Mr Attlee said that the new defence programme was designed to deter aggression and emphasis was placed on strengthening active defence.

The Prime Minister prefaced his speech by saying that the Government did not believe a war was inevitable but believed that peace could not be ensured unless the defences of the free world were made sufficiently strong to deter an aggressor.

An acceleration of the defence preparations would involve an increased call upon the nation's already hard-strained resources. The Government had one clear aim—to carry as much of the load as possible now and refrain from mortgaging the future by running into debt abroad.

MORE AUSTERITY

The industries called on for increased defence orders were the very ones on which the country relied for the biggest contributions to the export trade. Other industries, including textiles, would have to extend their exports still further to make up for this loss.

Mr Attlee warned that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was at present considering "substantial measures" to check civilian demand for goods.

In addition, there would have to be a series of more direct economic measures. The civil building programme would have to be reduced to some extent.

"We shall all have to make sacrifices," he said.

Mr Winston Churchill said that the Opposition would examine all these proposals with "all fidelity, candour and goodwill."

"We shall speak our minds upon them with no other thought but what is the best method of securing the end—safety of our country," he added.—Reuter.



Chief Petty Officer Britton taking a class of seamen in gunnery aboard HMS Chrysanthemum, in London, where classes have begun to acquaint and bring up-to-date Merchant Navy personnel with the defence measures that will be adopted in case of future hostilities. They are being instructed in the use of a 4-inch twin gun.—Central Press.

U.S. Retaliation Against Hungary

Washington, Jan. 29.

The State Department on Monday restricted Hungarian diplomats in the United States to an area within an 18-mile radius of the White House.

The State Department said the order was in retaliation for similar restrictions placed on American diplomats in Hungary. It disclosed that Hungary ordered American representatives on Jan. 19 to stay within 18 miles of the centre of Budapest.

Hungary thus becomes the second Soviet satellite country to get into such a feud with the United States. Early last year Rumania restricted American diplomats, and the United States replied with similar restrictions on Rumanian representatives in Washington. No one from the Rumanian legation here is allowed to travel more than 35 miles from the Washington city limits without permission of the U.S. Government.

An American Note delivered to the Hungarian Legation on Monday outlined the procedure for Hungarian diplomats to obtain special permission to leave Washington. The form that

would have to be filled out would require the applicant to list his destination, route and method of travel, purpose of travel and the time of his stop at each point.

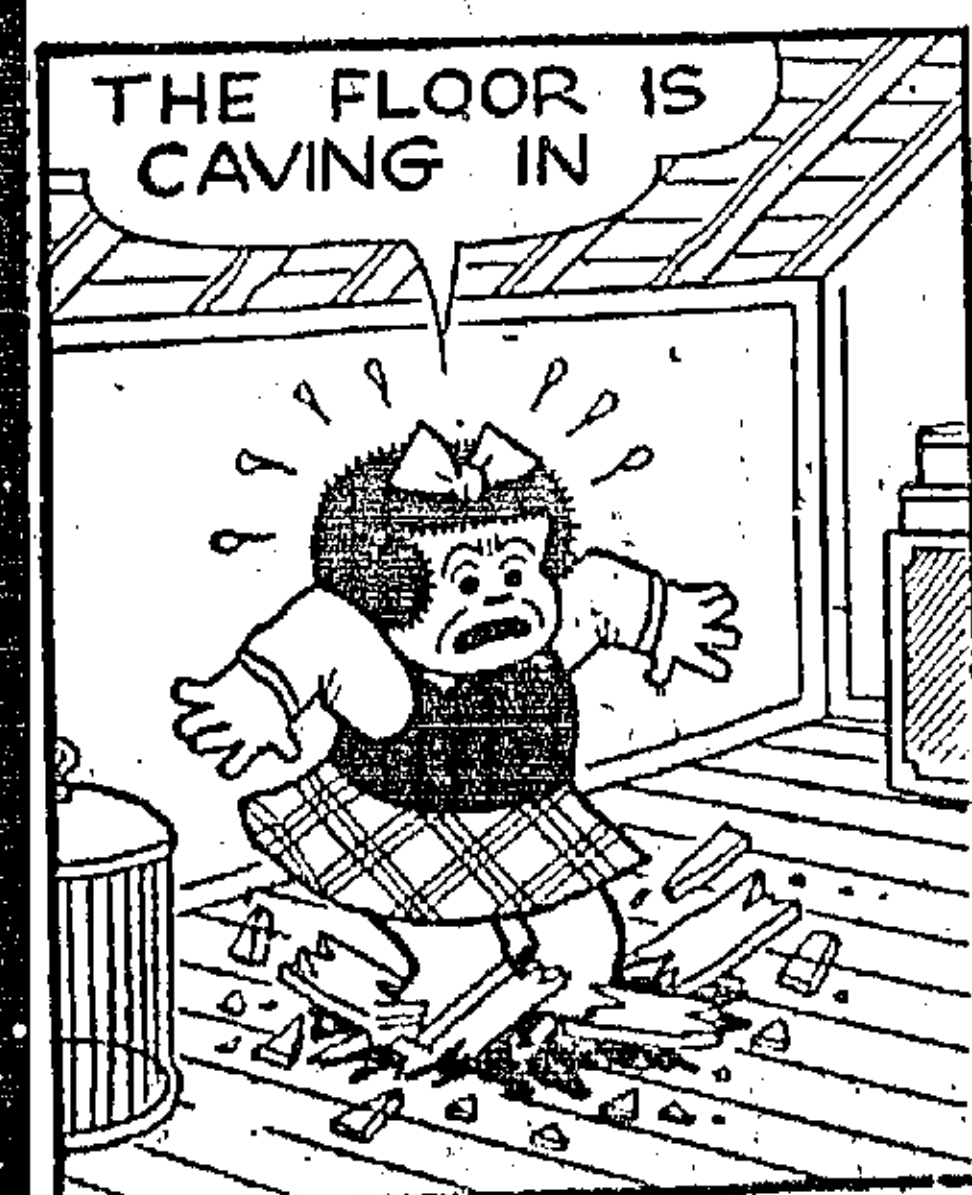
State Department Press spokesman Michael McDermott said the dispute with Hungary was as far as he knew not connected with the case of Robert Vogeler, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company official who has been imprisoned in Hungary as a spy.

All Hungarian diplomats assigned to the United States are stationed in Washington. The Hungarian consulates in New York and Cleveland were closed by the United States a year ago in retaliation for Hungary's refusal to allow the Budapest American consul to visit Mr Vogeler.—United Press.

NANCY

She Said a Mouthful

By Ernie Bushmiller



WALES v. ENGLAND

A CHINESE MAY TAKE PART IN OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOXING MATCH



Roy John (Wales) tackled by V. R. Tindall (England) in the rugby international at Swansea. Wales beat England by 23 points to five.

England's Rugby Internationals Should Not Be Selected From Rhodes Scholars At Oxford

Says PETER DITTON

London.

The selection of Rittson-Thomas to take the place of England's captain, John Kendall-Carpenter, in the Rugby International at Swansea a fortnight ago only emphasised the absurdity of the qualification rule.

Rittson-Thomas was born in Cardiff, Wales, of Cardiff parents. Yet because he has played for Oxford University and resided in England he was claimed for England's International XV.

There is surely nothing more ridiculous than this qualification rule which enables Selectors to pick a man regardless of his birthplace. If it could be claimed that the English selectors chose Rittson-Thomas because in spite of his Welsh birthplace he was really an Englishman and it was their policy only to play Englishmen, that would be some sort of an excuse. But by their actions over the past couple of years the English Selectors have shown that they are not concerned with a player's nationality as long as he is residing in England—and is a good player.

Last year for instance, England called upon South African, Murray Hofmeyer, and the New Zealander, Ian Botting, and in previous seasons since the war they have made similar use of Dominion players.

SCOTS NOT BLAMELESS

Neither are the Scottish Selectors free from blame. Two seasons ago they appointed Doug Keller as Captain of their International XV—the same Keller who in the previous season had played against Scotland while a member of the Australian touring team.

How silly it all is! If for instance in the near future there should be perhaps half a dozen Rhodes scholars at Oxford University, all good enough to gain a place in England's team, then presumably they will be included, regardless of the fact that they come from anywhere except England.

Of course the side will still be labelled "England" but what degree of comfort could the honest English supporter gain if such a side was to win the International Championship and perhaps even the Triple Crown. It would be England in name only for nearly half the players would be from the Dominions. And yet that is exactly what could happen as a result of the present loose ruling on qualification.

In soccer such a position would be hardly likely to arise for few if any of the Dominion or Colonial visitors to this country are good enough even to get into a league side—always providing of course they have the time to spare for the extra training which would be necessary.

FIXED RULING

Soccer has none of this haphazard selection of players for

International matches. A player can only be chosen to represent the country of his birth. Occasionally this brings odd consequences as in the case of Walley Barnes of Arsenal who is the present Welsh Captain. Barnes is 100% English but he happened to be born on the Welsh side of the border and so is not eligible for England.

But at least with such a hard and fast ruling players and selectors know where they stand. It can be certain that an International team is composed of players who at least have some connection with the country which 'caps' them.

This hard and fast ruling is for the good of the game. It ensures that players with proper qualifications have an opportunity to play for their country.

It is such a ruling which fair-minded rugby enthusiasts are now saying should be operative in Britain. Particularly in the case of England it would ensure that home-born players were not kept out of the International side by Rhodes Scholars and other players with qualifications for other countries.

—(London Express Service)

Lightweight Jerry Ibbotson, Cambridge University boxing captain from Clare, may be calling on a Chinese for the annual match against Oxford University at Cambridge on March 8.

He is K. Shing Leong—known as Shing when he boxes, as Leong when he played scrum-half for Downing College and in the University rugby trials.

Shing 5 ft. 2 in. featherweight, from Taunton School, Somerset, has shown abounding gameness and his cheerfulness under pressure has led to his unanimous "election" as team mascot. There will be no more popular choice if he gets his Blue.

There are few precedents for Anglo-Chinese boxing. Probably the best-remembered is the bout between London amateur Dick Shrimpton and Ku Ti Chin in the Berlin Olympics of 1936.

A verdict against Shrimpton was over-ruled on appeal, and he knocked out the Chinese in the first round of their second meeting.

UCS CAPTAIN

Cruiserweight tip for this year's university match—which will probably be boxed at the ABA's new ten-weight scale—is R. F. Salisbury-Rowswell, who captained University College School at boxing before going up to St. John's.

Salisbury-Rowswell was a Royal Marines officers' champion at both cruiser and heavyweight in 1947-48. He wears a beard, is a fluent linguist, and is studying anthropology.

Ex-sailor G. Buckland, light-middleweight "prospect" from St Catharine's and St. John's School, Leatherhead, is the former United Services' athlete and rugby forward.

A BLUE FOR QAYYUM

E. Holmes (St. John's), Cambridge University hockey captain, has invited A. Qayyum Khan (Muslim University, Aligarh, Pakistan and St. Catharine's) to play outside-left against Oxford at Beckenham on February 24. This is the first hockey Blue to be awarded at either University this season.

THE NEW BOYS

It is assumed that at Renmark the MCC's two new chums, Statham and Tattersall, will have their first outing against a S. Australia Country XI. They have been practising at Melbourne with McIntyre.

It is asking a lot to expect two new bowlers, strange to Australian conditions, to bring themselves to Test standard in about a fortnight. If Bailey is unfit, Statham may be played in the fourth Test at Adelaide on February 2, but Tattersall is more likely to find his way into the Test.

We have long needed a stock bowler, and given reasonable form in two previous matches he will probably be chosen—even at risk of lengthening the batting tail.

STRAIGHT WAY HOME

What a job it will be for the rest of the tour to transport 19 cricketers, eight of whom will

have to be left out of every match. Too many watchers are bad for the morale of a touring side.

As for New Zealand, it is inconceivable that Hollies, who hates flying will be the only player to travel home direct from Australia by sea. To fly 18 players and two managers to New Zealand would be a big financial strain, and word may go round for volunteers to take the direct path home.

Close has Army leave of absence until reveille May 3. He is eager to go to New Zealand, but cannot do so unless he flies home or unless extended leave is granted him, because the main party will not be back until May 6. Avoidance of New Zealand would save a month.

London Express Service.

Draw For Second And Third Rounds Of Scottish Cup

London, Jan. 29.

The draw for the second and third rounds of the Scottish Cup were made today.

The second round matches, to be played on February 10, are:

Albion Rovers or Stenhousemuir versus Clyde.

Motherwell versus Hamilton Academicals or Elgin City.

Queen's Park versus Ayr United.

East Fife or Celtic versus Duns.

Rangers versus St. Mirren or Hibernian.

Morton or Cowdenbeath versus Airdrieonians.

East Stirling versus Hearts.

St. Johnstone versus Dundee or Dundee United.

Partick Thistle or Raith Rovers versus Brechin City.

Aberdeen versus Third Lanark.

The third round ties, to be played on February 24, are: East Stirling or Hearts versus East Fife or Celtic or Duns.

Morton or Cowdenbeath, or Airdrieonians versus Albion Rovers or Stenhousemuir or Clyde.

The remainder of the teams in the third round receive a bye.—Reuter.

IRISH CUP REPLAY

London, Jan. 29.

Ballyclare Comrades lost to Linfield by one goal to three in a first-round, second replay match for the Irish Cup today.—Reuter.

French Victories In Monte Carlo Rally

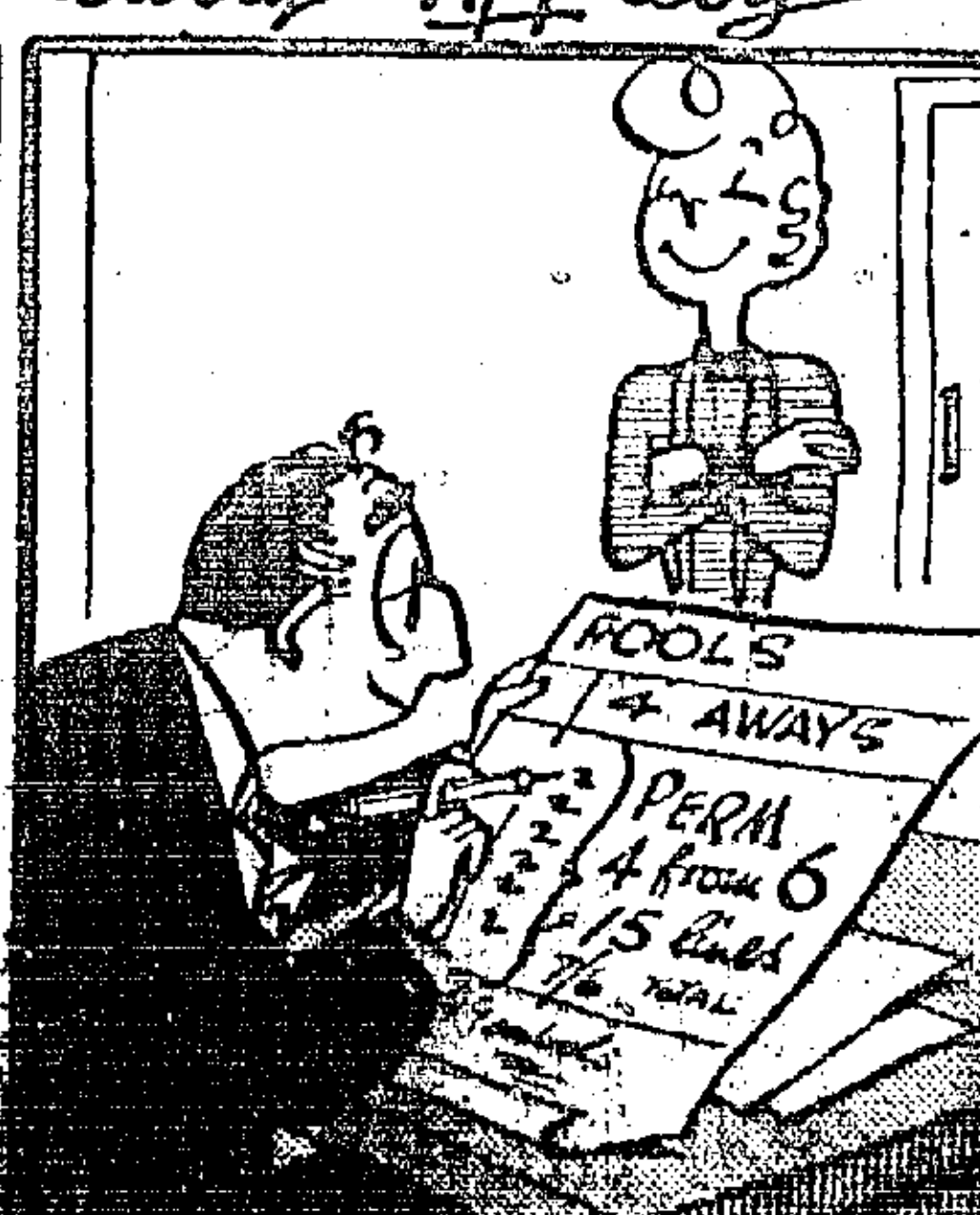
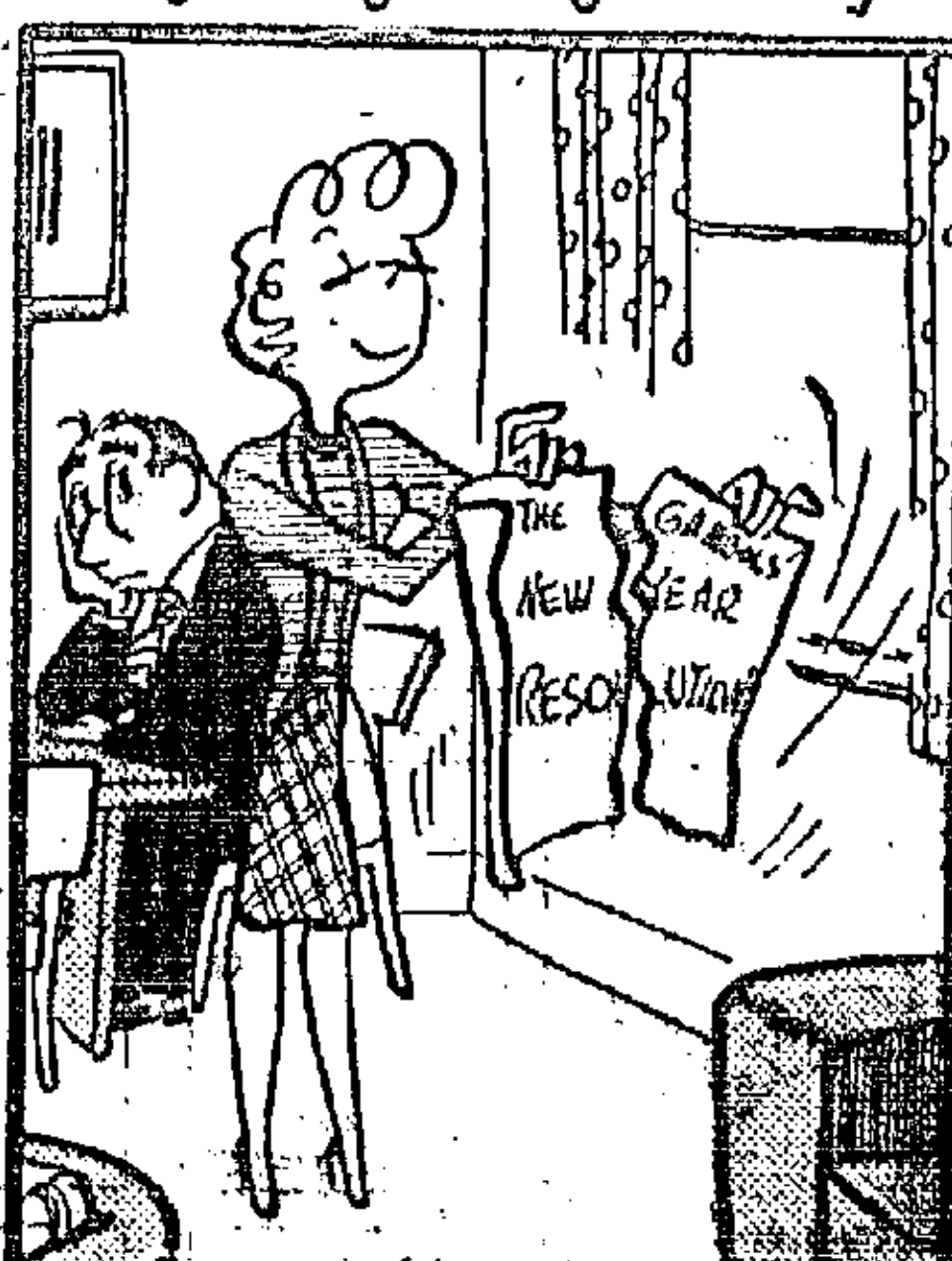
Monte Carlo, Jan. 29.

J. Trevoux, of France, won the Monte Carlo rally in his Delahaye, it was officially confirmed here today.

The Comte de Monte Real, of Portugal, driving a Ford, was second in the general category and C. Vard, of Ireland, in a Lacura, was third.

The Ladies' Cup was won by Madame F. Hustinx, of France, who drove a Peugeot.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



by Barry Appleby

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Britain Suffering
From Shortage
Of Coal Miners

London, Jan. 29.

Coal miners in Britain get double rations of meat and their average pay is higher than almost any other manual job but the Government is worried by the loss of 22,700 men from the pits.

The Government is deeply concerned, too, because the nation's most basic industry has not stepped up production anywhere near enough to meet booming domestic and rearmament demands and maintain a coal export programme.

Those were factors behind the announcement of a gigantic plan calling for expenditure of £635,000,000 to overhaul the entire industry over the next 15 years.

There are now about 700,000 coal miners working in Britain in mines that have been nationalised since 1947. Under the 15-year plan, the Government believes the industry can be operated with 80,000 fewer men and still produce 30,000,000 (m) more tons of coal per year.

To achieve such efficiency, engineers will completely reconstruct more than 250 collieries and replace obsolescent machinery in others.

But Lord Hyndley, Chairman of the National Coal Board, admits that the immediate problem is stopping the drift of men away from the mining industry. Most of those who quit the pits are given a questionnaire and asked to tell why.

The main reason seems to be that Britain's current full employment is drawing men to other jobs. For high pay or no, the remark of America's John L. Lewis applies here—not many men will voluntarily choose coal mining as a career.

That applies particularly in Britain where so few young men are entering the mines. The average age of the British miner now is just short of 40 and getting higher every year.

Consumption of coal at home is now the highest in 30 years and soon will be higher than ever before in British history. So the nation's immediate problem is to increase its mining labour force. Higher wages don't seem the answer—the £9.3.0 average for the industry is higher than 100 comparable industries. Consideration is being given to exempting coal miners from military service.

But it seems to boil down to the question—who wants to be a coal miner?—United Press.

LONDON TIN
MARKET

London, Jan. 29.

Prices of tin jumped somewhat this morning. Turnover was 115 tons.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,345
Spot tin, sellers	1,350
Business done at	1,350-1,365
Three-months tin, buyers	1,310
Three-months tin, sellers	1,320
Business done at	1,310-1,250
Settlement	1,350

—United Press.

RUBBER IN
LONDON

London, Jan. 29.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, in cents	62½-63½
per lb.	61½-62½
March	58-59½
April/June	59½-60½
July/September	59½-60½
October/December	49 nominal

—United Press.

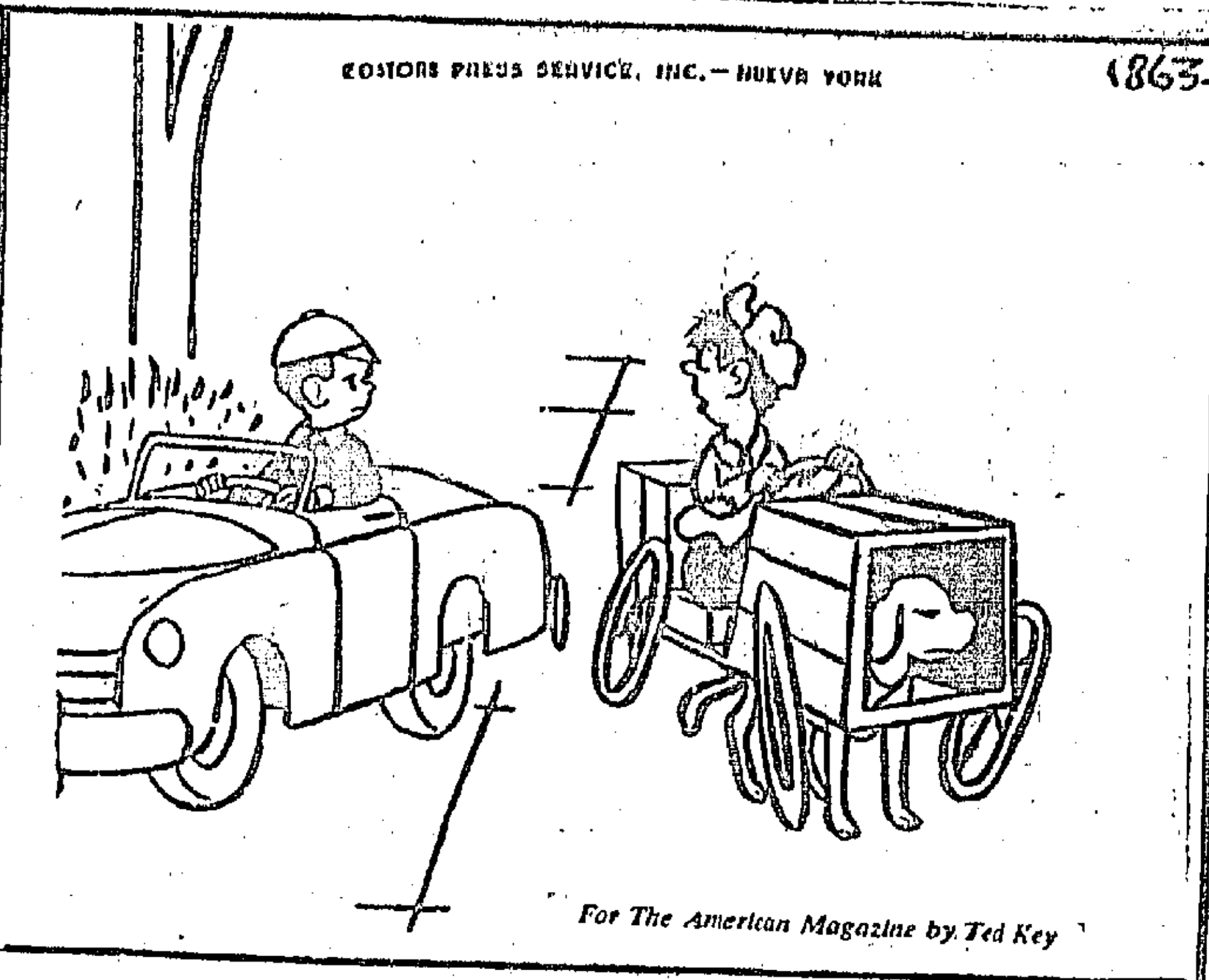
French Mission
To India

Paris, Jan. 29.

M. de Sallay, the French Commonwealth Economic Relations Attache in London, will leave here tonight for Pakistan, India, and Ceylon with a trade and economic mission, it was announced here today.

A spokesman of the Pakistan Diplomatic Mission here said that the main objective of the French mission would be to find out if more trade could not be done between the two countries.

The annual Franco-Pakistan trade agreement will come up for renewal in June, according to the spokesman.—Reuter.



"Wanna race?"

BEHIND THE POLITICAL SCENE
Change Of Government
Is OverdueBy ALISTAIR
FORBES

IT is always interesting to note the renown which is won by the politician from whose mouth comes the first public utterance of whatever thumping truism has for weeks or months past been doing the rounds among the mere voters.

Mr Peter Thorneycroft, one of the most prominent of the Tory Party's forceful fortynish M.P.s, has won this sort of notoriety with his recent suggestion that it was high time for the parties to abandon their squabbling over domestic policies which have no relevance to the present serious situation.

Sensible Suggestion

THE public should be grateful to Mr Thorneycroft for a suggestion so definite, and, indeed, so sensible, at a time when their more eminent political leaders have been running almost as short of speeches as hitherto they have been of ideas and leadership. Indeed, the only recent evidence there has been to the effect that Britain still possesses political leaders has been of a purely photographic character.

The communique of cryptic commonplaces issued by the Commonwealth Conference, with its highly misleading and unrealistic statement that "the best antidote to war is hope," scarcely constitutes very inspiring leadership for British or European consumption, whatever its propaganda value in other parts of the world.

It is true that since Mr Thorneycroft's declaration Mr Anthony Eden has been setting forth some of his views, notably in *The Daily Mail*, in which he last week admirably urged that we have had too much talk and not enough action.

Talk Before Action

BUT in parliamentary democracies talk, by definition, always exceeds action in a high proportion, and even in moments of considerable crisis it must still precede it in a way which makes useful speed impossible. Therefore Mr Eden's understandable impatience for action is unlikely to be satisfied unless the more vocal part of the parliamentary democratic function is first suspended by the creation of a Coalition.

Mr Eden's article seemed to show that his party is prepared to put forward a programme of action more radical and suitable to the needs of the present than any hitherto considered by the Socialist Government. But it did not say whether it was put forward as the basis for a Coalition.

Many Mistakes

THAT a change of Government of one sort or another is overdue events already proclaim. Mr Gaitskill has just underlined how threadbare in 1951 will be considered the triumphs which in 1950 Treasury proclaimed.

Mr Noel-Baker's friendly but feeble tones have told the

country how desperate is its coal position, worsened despite Socialism and now not very hopefully gambled on new wage increases.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation announces the belated scrapping of its fantastically extravagant programme for the construction of aerial white elephants. Mr Strachey's nut scheme is laid below ground at last and with it millions of public money.

With more shortages of raw materials and further soaring costs, largely due to devaluation, full employment, as the unchangeable pattern of Socialist existence vaunted over the last five years, is coming to an end.

Fresh Minds Needed

THE economy is being up-ended and its new shape will not be known until the new defence and mobilisation plans now needed are decided upon. All these and other signs require a fresh administration to deal with them.

In the ordinary way and after the usual election it would no doubt be a Tory Cabinet that would now be called to do so, but the international situation and the necessity of Britain acquiring articulate leadership both at home and abroad require something else.

Could a Coalition be formed now, without an election? Not unless Mr Attlee were to offer himself as its head. Would Mr Churchill see his way to serving in a subordinate position to that of his Socialist opponent? Wonders never cease; and if Lord Montgomery is, as reported, to be General Eisenhower's deputy, it would not be remarkable to find Mr Churchill serving as Minister of Defence and Lord President of the Council in a Coalition Cabinet with an authority greater by far than that with which he was loyally content to work up till May 1940 under a leader for whom his liking and respect were a good deal less than for Clement Attlee.

In short, a Coalition is at all times a possibility provided it is made perfectly clear what are its objectives and what are the priorities demanded in order to attain them.

Country Before Party

IT is evident that so far Mr Attlee has no proper conception of such objectives or priorities. He has certainly failed to put them into words in the clear and succinct form adopted by President Truman in his address to Congress last week on the State of the Union.

The wooliness that has continued to creep into his utterances since the last Inaugural address, to which I listened exactly two years ago in Washington, seemed to have disappeared. Mr Attlee has yet to purge his thought and speech in similar fashion.

He has not made it clear whether his main object is to preserve the social benefits of his party's programme or to compromise where possible with Communism in Asia or Europe or, putting country before party, to take every necessary step, however extreme to build up such strength together with our Allies as will cause the Communists to abandon their plans for absorbing Europe and the world into their beastly system.

Policy Of Drift

HE has postponed until it is almost too late the moment for taking the latter decision. He does not seem to fancy irrevocable steps except in the field of nationalisation, because in the Far East it is his policy, perhaps rightly, to let things as far as possible drift in the hope that they will drift on from there into smoother waters, to allow Chinese threats to answer themselves, to keep all negotiations within the leisurely speed limits observed by the United Nations; so this same tendency to postpone action infects and hinders Britain's approach to the tasks of European defence. The result of these delays in Europe has been to foment neo-isolationist opinions in America, and this in its turn runs the risk of such misinterpretation in Russia as to cause the Soviet leaders to take steps which would make fighting on a world-wide scale inevitable.

Kite-Flying

THE Russians are not particularly intelligent at this business of interpreting American opinion. They have been as quick and as wrong to rejoice over Mr Taft's latest speeches as many Europeans have been to deplore them.

Mr Taft is not off on the same hay ride as Mr Hoover or Mr Kennedy. The "great engineer" simply does not understand the modern-time works into which he has thoughtlessly chucked his august spanner.

As for Mr Kennedy, I very much fear that this natural defeatist with an inborn dislike of every country in Europe except Eire, has merely been flying a trial kite for a certain elder statesman who should know better.

Slow Thinker

BUT Mr Taft, for a slow thinker, is coming along quite fast. His historical researchers have now brought him as far as the Pax Britannica, about which he declares himself retrospectively enthusiastic.

He is at least in agreement with the President over the essential proposition that an attack on Western Europe must be counted an attack on the U.S. But he does not yet appreciate that the European power vacuum is bound to be filled by the Red Army, unless the Atlantic nations provide some substantial strength on the ground first. This will not be done, for psychological and political reasons, without American divisions being sent to reinforce the Continent.

Grain Price
In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 29.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.49½
December	2.50½-¾
March	2.50½-¾
May	2.46½-2.46
July	2.46½-¾

Corn	
Spot	1.8½
December	1.79½-1.79
May	1.81½-1.81
July	1.80½-½

Rye	
December	1.83½
May	1.83½-1.85
Oats	
December	98¾-¾
March	98¾-¾
New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack	\$13.10

—United Press.

Rubber Futures
In Singapore

Singapore, Jan. 29.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, per lb.	
January	213-214
February	204-207
No. 2 rubber, January	207-208
No. 3 rubber, January	200-201
No. 4 rubber, January	191-192
Spot rubber, unheated	219-221
Black crepe	158-159
No. 1 pale crepe	223-225

—United Press.

Seeds And Oils

New York, Jan. 29.

Prices in the seeds and oils market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—

Flax Seed, per bushel, F.O.B. Minneapolis. 4.72-5. — United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South

Game all

N.

♠ A 8 6 4

♥ J 9 3

♦ Q J 7 6

♣ Q 9 7 6

W.

♠ K Q 10

♥ 7

♦ K 9 8 5 2

♣ A J 10 8

E.

♠ J 9 5 3 2

♥ 4

♦ 7 6 4 3

♣ 6 4 2

S.

♠ A K Q 10 8 6 5 2

♥ A 10

♦ K 3

♣ 7

South opens Two Hearts, and North's best call is a raise to Three Hearts. The small slam is reached after cue bids of Four Diamonds by South and Four Spades by North.

When this deal occurred in actual play, West unwisely doubled and led ♠ K. Without the double, South might have tried the Diamond finesse and lost his contract. As it was, he placed West with ♠ A and ♠ K. After one round of trumps he led ♠ 3 from his own hand. If West plays ♠ A, South can discard ♠ 10 on ♠ Q; but West played low and dummy's ♠ Q won.

South now played out all his trumps, his last three cards being ♠ A 10 and ♠ K, while West held ♠ K 9 and ♠ A. When ♠ K was led West had to return a Diamond.

London Express Service.

BITTER FIGHTING IN KOREA

U.N. Forces Putting Weight Into Attack On Red Positions

Eighth Army Hits First Main Defence Line

Tokyo, Jan. 29.

Aggressive United Nations patrols edged nearer to the Communist-occupied South Korean capital of Seoul tonight while the main United Nations ground battle positions were established 15 miles from Seoul and 14 miles of the port of Inchon.

Communist soldiers died in their frozen foxholes as United Nations troops threw back counter-attacks and flushed their opponents out of the hills with rifle fire and grenades.

Allied warships standing off Inchon—where General MacArthur made his amphibious landing last September—silenced enemy shore batteries.

United Nations aircraft dropped napalm (jellied petrol) bombs on Communist troop concentrations and positions near the west coast northeast of Suwon, leaving the whole area a sea of roaring flames.

They then shot 240 rockets and 70,000 rounds of heavy machine-gun fire into more than 26 blazing towns and villages where there were Communist concentrations.

Australian pilots took part in the biggest mass flight of Mustangs in the Korean war. They drenched more than 30 miles of Communist-held territory with napalm.

Officially it was estimated that the presence of the 50th Chinese Communist Army in the west coast sector indicated a hostile force of 30,000 Chinese Communist soldiers and three under-strength North Korean Divisions.

General MacArthur's patrols were even further forward than the main body of the advance, but "tremendous resistance" was reported from the flaming Suwon area south of Seoul, the South Korean capital abandoned by the United Nations forces on January 4.

FEW SURRENDERS

Few Communists surrendered in the face of the powerful display of force by the United Nations combined air and ground assault.

Before today's assault got under way, formidable Chinese Communist night counter-attacks near Kumsangjangni, midway between Osan and Suwon, petered out after the United Nations troops had captured two important hill strong-points.

Artillery and fighter bombers cut the Chinese Communist attack to ribbons, but as the United Nations troops forged their way forward today the Chinese Communists threw in more and more troops in desperate attempts to bar their way.

Firing from positions off Inchon, British and American warships, for the second day, saturated the ground with shells from their big guns.

Warplanes again plastered the Communists who were using villages as bivouac camps.

SUICIDAL DEFENCE

United Nations troops, advancing north of Suwon today, had their first major action since their withdrawal from Seoul at the beginning of January.

Chinese Communists, dug in on hills by the side of the Suwon-Seoul road, put up a suicidal defence in an attempt to halt the Allied advance.

Battered from the air and subjected to a constant artillery barrage, the Communists refused to give ground, dying in their foxholes.

Frontline United Nations troops said it appeared that the period when probing patrols

could move forward against little or no resistance were over.

Staff officers believed that the Eighth Army had now struck the first main Chinese Communist defence line. The Chinese Communists appear to be firmly dug in along a series of rugged eroded ridges between eight to 15 miles north of Suwon.

Prisoners captured today were on the verge of starvation. Some said that they had no food for two or three days. Others reported that their officers had "gone north to attend an important conference" and had ordered the troops to stand fast and fight it out for 30 days.

Allied intelligence sources said that most of the Communist troops now facing the Eighth Army in the western sector were Chinese Communists. There were very few North Koreans.

HELD UP

One United Nations force, spearheaded by tanks, was held up for hours today and forced to dig in for the night by Chinese Communists entrenched on a snow-streaked hillside north of Suwon.

Tanks and artillery, firing white phosphorus shells and heavy machine-guns, raked the Communist positions throughout the afternoon but could not dislodge the fanatical defenders.

Allied troops strengthened their defensive positions in Suwon tonight following an attack by 60 Chinese Communists in the heart of the walled city just after midnight last night.

The Communists crept through the Allied outposts into the city along the bed of a dried-up stream. They attacked an engineers' command post with bugles blowing, firing mortar shells and sub-machine guns.

Lieutenant George Crowell said: "They crawled in a ditch to within 10 yards of our front door. I could see them clearly in the moonlight. They were completely oblivious to their own mortar shells, which fell among them and our trucks and jeeps."

Crowell praised the fighting abilities of the Chinese Communists. "Their attack last night was a very professional job," he said. "They were obviously highly-trained and well-commanded. It takes a well-trained and well-disciplined soldier to crawl to within three feet of a blazing machine-gun. I saw several of them do that."

Nine dead Chinese Communists were found in front of the engineers' command post this morning.—Reuter.

Stikker Tries To Form Govt

The Hague, Jan. 29.

The former Foreign Minister, Mr Dirk Stikker, began political discussions on Monday to attempt to form a new Dutch cabinet. Mr Stikker was asked to try to find a cabinet by Queen Juliana.

Informed sources said the choice of Mr Stikker showed that he holds a key position in the governmental crisis, and indicated he may continue as foreign minister in any government he can put together.—United Press.



This attractive young lady is Aud Yohansen, who hails from Norway and married, in England, film actor Patric Doonan. Aud is one of the hits of the Cambridge Theatre's new musical show, and no wonder.

China Likely To Be Branded

(Continued from Page 1)

—one calling for elimination of the heading "Intervention of the Chinese People's Government in Korea" and the other inserting a statement that all steps are to be taken with the agreement of participants in the proposed seven-power Far Eastern conference—as unnecessary. Sir Benegal declared the United Nations could not declare Communist China an aggressor because as long as it was not a member of the United Nations the government must have the status of a private political organ.

"Can the United Nations declare a private organ an aggressor?" asked Sir Benegal.

"TOO BAD"

A British spokesman commented that the American resolution would be completely acceptable to Britain with the inclusion of the Lebanese amendments. It seemed likely the United States would accept them. The spokesman also took a dim view of warnings that the resolution branding China an aggressor would close the door to further peace attempts. The spokesman said "it would be too bad" if Peking took such an attitude, adding that at this stage the United Nations had to go ahead with its plans.

Dr Malik said that if and when the United States resolution was urged on the Committee the Lebanon would have no other alternative but to support it because it knows aggression has occurred. But he urged the Committee to support the 12-nation resolution, of which the Lebanon is co-sponsor, arguing that the two resolutions were not incompatible.

Mr James Barrington of Burma spoke after Dr Malik and announced he would vote against the United States resolution—the first delegate to do so today. Burma felt the resolution was not limited to a mere statement of whether China had committed aggression and went far beyond it. He said that Burma and nations sponsoring the Asian-Arab resolution felt the problem should be solved by

direct and free discussion of the issues concerned. Mr Barrington was unable to understand why the Committee should choose this particular moment, "when the atmosphere for negotiations is better than ever before," to push through the condemnatory resolution. He charged that the U.S. document would slam the door or the possibility of further negotiations and said it hardly seemed realistic to expect that the government branded an aggressor or would co-operate with those branding it such.—United Press.

Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium announced support for the United States resolution.

William Borbert of Denmark told the Committee Communist China should have been recognised by the United Nations because "nowhere in the Charter is it indicated that members may reject the credentials of any government out of dislike for the government or its actions." He indicated that he would be likely to abstain on the Asian resolution because it was ambiguous and partly contradictory.

Mr Borbert then announced support of the U.S. resolution with the understanding that it would not slam the door on any further peacemaking efforts. In voting for the U.S. resolution, Denmark would not consider itself bound as supporting any sanctions against Red China.

"Whenever a decision is taken on sanctions, it must be clear that we believe they will serve the purpose of peace and not that of punishment."

DUTCH VIEWS

Mr D. J. van Balluseck of the Netherlands said he would support the United States draft and abstain on the Asian resolution. He insisted the United Nations must maintain a united front and added that this could be achieved on the basis of the United States resolution. He said he would abstain on the 12-nation proposal because their aims were more adequately covered in the American draft.

Mr Ferdinand van Langenhove of Belgium said, "A vote for the American resolution leaves

unaffected our freedom of action concerning the possibility of adopting collective measures for it does not prejudice anything in that regard."

He said he feared the 12-nation resolution would not lead the United Nations towards the goal it sought.

Mr Max Henriquez Urena of the Dominican Republic pledged his support for the United States resolution and so did Mr D. B. King of Liberia. M. Francois Lacoste of France also announced French support for the United States draft.

M. Lacoste declared that since the Peking authorities claimed to be the legitimate government of China, they should have respected the Security Council and General Assembly decisions concerning United Nations action in Korea. He then analysed Chinese intervention in Korea and stressed that Peking not only continued its aggression but rejected the peace proposals of the United Nations' three-man Peace Commission as illegal.—United Press.

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